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L1: Entry 31 of 34

File: DWPI

Jan 16, 1991

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1991-016074

DERWENT-WEEK: 200039

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TITLE: Prepn. of acryloyl gp.-contg. polyester(s), useful as varnish binders - by reaction of terephthalic, adipic and opt. other di:carboxylic acid with di:ol and ethoxylated tri:ol, and- reaction with acrylic acid

Equivalent Abstract Text (1):

Polyesters containing acryloyl groups which have a viscosity at 23 deg.C in the range from 2000 to 20000 mPa.s and an acid value of 0 to 25, characterised in that they are the esterification product of (A) 0.7x to 0.2x mol terephthalic acid, (B) 0.3x to 0.8x mol adipic acid, (C) 0 to 0.3x mol of an acid component consisting of at least one other aromatic or saturated (cyclo)aliphatic dicarboxylic acid having a molecular weight in the range from 100 to 202 or at least one anhydride of such a dicarboxylic acid, (D) 0.4x to 1.5x mol of a diol component consisting of at least one dihydric, saturated C2-6 alcohol, (E) 0.4x to 1.1x mol of a triol component consisting of at least one trihydric, saturated alcohol containing ether groups which has been obtained by addition of 3 to 6 mol ethylene oxide onto 1 mol of a trihydric, saturated alcohol containing ether groups and having a molecular weight in the range from 92 to 134, and (F) 1.0x to 2.0x mol acrylic acid, the sum of (A), (B) and (C) being 1.0x, the sum of (D) and (E) being at least 1.5x, x being a positive number, and the sum of the hydroxyl equivalents of components (D) and (E) corresponding to at least the sum of the carboxyl equivalents of components (A), (B), (C) and (F).

4,983,712.

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L1: Entry 29 of 34

File: JPAB

May 14, 1990

PUB-NO: JP402124849A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 02124849 A

TITLE: PRODUCTION OF ACRYLIC OR METHACRYLIC ACID ESTER

PUBN-DATE: May 14, 1990

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

HAGA, MASAMI

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

IDEMITSU PETROCHEM CO LTD

APPL-NO: JP63277322

APPL-DATE: November 4, 1988

INT-CL (IPC): C07C 69/54; B01J 23/14; C07C 67/08; C07B 61/00

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To readily and efficiently obtain the subject compound useful as a raw material for polymers used as plastics, etc., in high yield without causing coloring and side reaction by reacting acrylic acid, etc., with a hydroxy compound using a specific metal as a catalyst.

CONSTITUTION: Acrylic or methacrylic acid is reacted with a hydroxy compound, e.g., aliphatic, alicyclic, aromatic alcohol or phenols, preferably using metallic tin and/or metallic lead which are powdery simple metallic substance having a particle diameter passing through a wire net of preferably 100 mesh, as necessary, in the coexistence of a polymerization inhibitor, e.g., methoxyhydroquinone, and a solvent, e.g., toluene or mixed xylene, at 80-250°C for 0.5-20hr under atmospheric pressure to carry out esterification and afford the objective compound useful as a raw material for polymers used as coatings, adhesives, paper processing treating agents, lubricating oil additives, inks, etc. Furthermore, the undissolved catalyst is separated by filtration and circulated for reuse.

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L5: Entry 7 of 46

File: USPT

Feb 23, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5874041 A

TITLE: Photo-curable resin composition and process for preparing resin-based mold

Detailed Description Text (15):

The following compounds can be given as specific examples of such unsaturated monomers containing a cyclic structure: (meth)acryloyl morpholine, morpholinoethyl (meth)acrylate, isobornyl (meth)acrylate, N-vinyl caprolactam, N-vinyl pyrrolidone, tricyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}]decanyl (meth)acrylate, dicyclopentenyl (meth)acrylate, (meth)acryl-hydrogenated naphthol, o-phenylphenol glycidyl ether (meth)acrylate, p-phenylphenol (meth)acrylate, (meth)acrylated cyclohexene oxide, 2-(meth)acryloyloxyethyl hydrogenphthalate, 2-(meth)acryloyloxypropyl hydrogenphthalate, 2-(meth)acryloyloxypropylhexahydro hydrogenphthalate, tricyclodecanediyl dimethylene di(meth)acrylate, tris(2-hydroxyethyl)isocyanurate di(meth)acrylate, tris(2-hydroxyethyl)isocyanurate tri(meth)acrylate, caprolactone modified tris(2-hydroxyethyl)isocyanurate tri(meth)acrylate, bisphenol A di(meth)acrylate, EO modified bisphenol A di(meth)acrylate, PPO modified bisphenol A di(meth)acrylate, bisphenol F di(meth)acrylate, EO modified bisphenol F di(meth)acrylate, PPO modified bisphenol F di(meth)acrylate, bisphenol S di(meth)acrylate, EO modified bisphenol S di(meth)acrylate, PPO modified bisphenol S di(meth)acrylate, hydrogenated bisphenol A di(meth)acrylate, EO modified hydrogenated bisphenol A di(meth)acrylate, EO modified brominated bisphenol A di(meth)acrylate, PPO modified brominated bisphenol A di(meth)acrylate, PPO modified hydrogenated bisphenol A diacrylate, hydrogenated bisphenol F di(meth)acrylate, EO modified hydrogenated bisphenol F di(meth)acrylate, PPO modified hydrogenated bisphenol F di(meth)acrylate, hydrogenated bisphenol S di(meth)acrylate, EO modified hydrogenated bisphenol S di(meth)acrylate, PPO modified hydrogenated bisphenol S di(meth)acrylate, bisphenol A diglycidyl ether di(meth)acrylate, bisphenol F diglycidyl ether di(meth)acrylate, bisphenol S diglycidyl ether di(meth)acrylate, hydrogenated bisphenol A diglycidyl ether di(meth)acrylate, hydrogenated bisphenol F diglycidyl ether di(meth)acrylate, hydrogenated bisphenol S diglycidyl ether di(meth)acrylate, (meth)acrylate of phenol novolak polyethylene glycidyl ether, 1,3-di(meth)acrylamide methyl-2-imidazolydone, carboepoxy (meth)acrylate, trimethylolpropane (meth)acrylic acid benzoate, allylated cyclohexyl di(meth)acrylate, methoxylated cyclohexyl di(meth)acrylate, epichlorohydrin modified phthalic acid di(meth)acrylate, aromatic polyester (meth)acrylate, and alicyclic polyester acrylate. These compounds may be used either individually or in combinations of two or more.

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L5: Entry 18 of 46

File: USPT

Feb 24, 1981

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4252716 A

TITLE: Benzthiazolyl-azo-indole basic dyestuffs

Brief Summary Text (126):

Materials which are particularly suitable for dyeing with the basic dyestuffs of the formula I are flocks, fibres, filaments, tapes, woven fabrics or knitted fabrics of polyacrylonitrile or polyvinylidene cyanide or of copolymers of acrylonitrile with other vinyl compounds, such as vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, vinyl fluoride, vinyl acetate, vinylpyridine, vinylimidazole, vinyl alcohol, acrylic acid esters and amides, or methacrylic acid esters and amides, or flocks, fibres, filaments, tapes, woven fabrics or knitted fabrics of acid-modified aromatic polyesters and acid-modified polyamides. Examples of acid-modified aromatic polyesters are polycondensation products of sulphoterephthalic acid and ethylene glycol, that is to say polyethylene glycol terephthalates containing sulphonic acid groups (type Dacron 64 of E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company), such as are described in Belgian Pat. No. 549,179 and U.S. Pat. No. 2,893,816.

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L5: Entry 44 of 46

File: EPAB

Mar 13, 1985

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 133993 A2

TITLE: Modified polyester composition.

Abstract Text (1):

CHG DATE=19990617 STATUS=O> New and improved resin mixtures are disclosed comprising an aromatic polyester or copolyester resin; an aromatic polycarbonate resin, and a modifier combination therefor comprising an acrylate/methacrylate core-shell multiphase composite interpolymer resin and an olefinic resin selected from C1-C10 olefin homopolymers and copolymers of an olefin and acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or alkyl esters of such acids. The resin mixtures exhibit retained impact resistance at room temperature and improved tensile elongation, improved processability, moldability and extrudability. In a preferred embodiment, the acrylate/methacrylate core-shell copolymer resin and the olefinic resin are precompounded to form a modifier concentrate. Precompounding reduces the flammability hazards associated with blending rubber powders and avoids worker exposure to chemical dust. In addition, the precompounded composition is more easily and completely dispersed in the other polymeric components providing improved part appearance and better melt flow and permits a reduction in the amount of core-shell interpolymer resin employed without sacrificing important physical properties.

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File: DWPI

Aug 28, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-037259

DERWENT-WEEK: 200221

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TITLE: Thermoplastic resin composition, comprises mixing polyester block copolymer, ionomer resin and acid-modified aromatic vinyl copolymer

Basic Abstract Text (2):

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A thermoplastic resin composition comprises mixing (A) a polyester block copolymer (5 - 95 wt.%) containing as main building blocks (a1) a high melting point crystalline polymer segment consisting mainly of crystalline aromatic polyester units, and (a2) a low melting point polymer segment consisting mainly of aliphatic polyether units and/or aliphatic polyester units, (B) an ionomer resin (95 - 5 wt.%) obtained by neutralizing with a mono- to tri-valent metal ion a copolymer of (b1) an alpha -olefin optionally containing (b3) (meth)acrylic acid ester and (b2) a 3-8C alpha , beta -unsaturated carboxylic acid, and (C) an acid-modified aromatic vinyl copolymer (1 - 40 pbw per 100 pbw of (A)+(B)) as acid-modified product of (C1) a block or random copolymer of (c1) an aromatic vinyl monomer and (c2) a conjugate diene and/or (C2) its hydrogenated product.



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File: DWPI

Dec 28, 1973

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1974-56342V

DERWENT-WEEK: 197431

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TITLE: Aromatic esters of alpha-cyano-beta-beta-di phenyl acrylic acids - prepd by esterifying the corresp. hydroxy aromatic cpd. with a substd acrylic acid chloride

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: BURMISTROVA R S ET AL (BURMI)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1971SU-1617963 (February 4, 1971)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
SU 390070 A	December 28, 1973		000	

INT-CL (IPC): C07C 69/54; C07C 135/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: SU 390070A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The title esters, general formula where R = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, n = 1-3 and X is: (where Y = -S, -SO-, -SO₂, R₁ and R₂ = H, alkyl) are made by treating the corresp. hydroxyaromatic cpd. with the appropriate acid chloride in an organic solvent in the presence of a HCl acceptor, first at 25-35 degrees C, then at 40-60 degrees C. Similar materials, made by a Knoevenagel reaction inapplicable here, are light stabilisers for polymers. An example describes the prepn. of 4-anilinophenyl alpha-cyano-beta, beta-diphenylacrylate, by reacting together, in 20 ml dioxane/20-25 degrees C, 1.85 g (0.01 g mole) p-hydroxydiphenylamine, the appropriate substd. acyclic acid chloride, plus 1.4 ml (0.01 g mole) Et₃N. When all the acid chloride has been added the temp. is raised to 40-45 degrees C/3 hrs. and 55-60 degrees C/1 hr, the products filtered, diluted with water, and filtered off, washed and dried, yield 3.37 g (81% on the acid chloride).

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: SU 390070A

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

DERWENT-CLASS: A60 E14

CPI-CODES: A01-D02; A01-D07; A01-D10; A08-A03; E10-A10; E10-A15;

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L1: Entry 33 of 34

File: DWPI

Dec 28, 1973

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1974-56342V

DERWENT-WEEK: 197431

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TITLE: Aromatic esters of alpha-cyano-beta-beta-di phenyl acrylic acids - prepd by esterifying the corresp. hydroxy aromatic cpd. with a substd acrylic acid chloride

Standard Title Terms (1):

AROMATIC ALPHA CYANO BETA BETA DI PHENYL ACRYLIC ACID PREPARATION ESTERIFICATION
CORRESPOND HYDROXY AROMATIC COMPOUND SUBSTITUTE ACRYLIC ACID CHLORIDE